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WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.		
7.20 "	"	every 15 minutes	Stopping
8.00 "	8.20 "	" 10 "	" pig
	8.30 "		Non Stop
	8.37 "		Stopping
	8.47 "		Non Stop
	8.54 "		Stopping
	9.04 "		Non Stop
	9.11 "		Stopping
	9.20 "		Stopping
9.30 a.m. to 11.00	"	every 10 minutes	Stopping
11.20 "	12.20 p.m.	" 15 "	" pig
	12.40 "		Non Stop
	12.47 "		Stopping
	12.57 "		Non Stop
	1.04 "		Stopping
	1.13 "		Non Stop
	1.20 "		Stopping
1.30 p.m. to 4.00	"	every 10 minutes	Stopping
4.00 "	4.20 "	" 15 "	Stopping
4.30 "	4.50 "	" 10 "	" pig
	5.00 "		Non Stop
	5.07 "		Stopping
	5.17 "		Non Stop
	5.24 "		Stopping
	5.33 "		Non Stop
	5.40 "		Stopping
	5.47 "		Non Stop
	5.54 "		Stopping
	6.04 "		Non Stop
	6.11 "		Stopping
	6.20 "		Non Stop
	6.27 "		Stopping
	6.37 "		Non Stop
	6.44 "		Stopping
	6.53 "		Non Stop
	7.00 "		Stopping
	7.07 "		Non Stop
	7.17 "		Stopping
	7.24 "		Non Stop
	7.33 "		Stopping
	7.40 "		Non Stop
	7.47 "		Stopping
	7.54 "		Non Stop
	8.03 "		Stopping
	8.10 "		Non Stop

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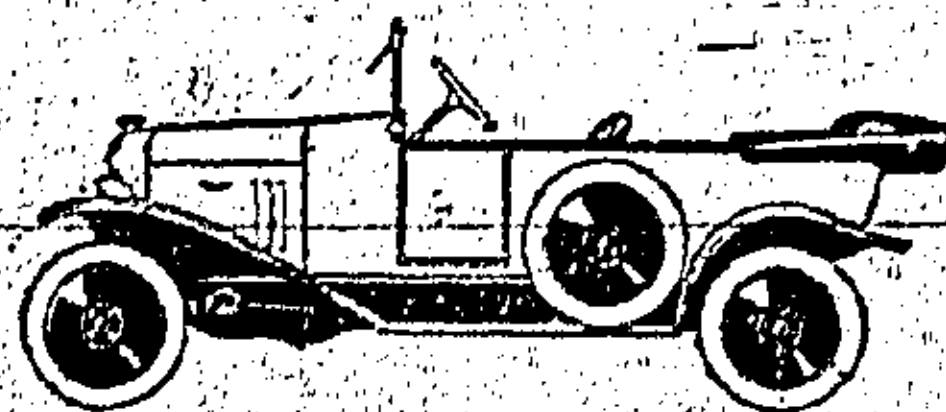
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THE NEW CHINESE ALPHABET.

Mr. Crawford Morrison Bishop, lecturer
in Chinese, New York University, con-
tributes to the *China Review* (New York)
an article in which he says:—The increasing importance which trade
with China is coming to occupy in the world
foreign trade of the United States em-
phasizes anew the importance of equipping
men who are to handle this trade with a
working knowledge of the language.This is not so difficult a matter as many
have heretofore supposed. For in recent
years the Chinese language has been
simplified to a point where an American
grammar school boy or girl can master the
alphabet.By means of this new alphabet one can
acquire in a few months a working knowl-
edge of the spoken language and can learn
to speak fluently in less than a year and
to read anything written in phonetic script
after a few weeks practice.The new method of spelling Chinese
words is a phonetic system. It has 39
simple characters which, written singly or
in combination, can represent every word
in the "Mandarin" dialect. "Mandarin"
is the dialect of Peking, which is the
official or national language of the Re-
public of China, and which is understood
by educated persons in all parts of the
country.These 39 symbols or "characters" take
the place of the 50,000 or 60,000 characters
making up the written Chinese language.
It will be possible by learning these to
acquire a vocabulary much more quickly
and easily than by having to learn the
characters used in the old system.This alphabet consists of 24 initial
letters, three medial letters and twelve final
letters. Strictly speaking they represent
not always a single letter of the English
alphabet, but frequently several letters
consisting of one or more vowels or a vowel
and one or more consonants.Chinese words are all of one syllable, so
that it will not usually require more than
three of these symbols to represent a
single word.It must be remembered, however, that
the spelling of Chinese words with En-
glish letters is according to the system of
"Romanization," as it is called, which
has been adopted for use in dictionaries
and text-books. This spelling itself is not
strictly "phonetic" and an American
student must first learn to pronounce the
words as they are written in this system
before he can reproduce the Chinese
sounds.As an example, the letter "K" is pro-
nounced like "G," while "K" (with the
apostrophe) is pronounced exactly like K.
The word for "light" in Chinese is
"kuang." This is pronounced "gwang."Sometimes a single symbol represents a
Chinese word, and this may be either one
of the initial or medial or final symbols.
The word for "is" in Chinese is spelled
"shih."The simplicity of the new symbols com-
pared with the complexity of the old
character may be seen by counting the
number of strokes necessary to make the
two. In the letter K for example, only
two strokes are necessary to the symbol,
while the character whose sound it re-
presents requires ten strokes.In some cases the new symbol represents
an actual Chinese character or word. For
example, the symbol "j" is an actual word
meaning "day" or "sun." In most
cases, however, they represent only certain
"strokes" or parts of actual words.Chinese characters of the old system are
generally composed of two elements: one
the "phonetic," representing the sound,
and the other called the "radical," rep-
resenting the meaning. The new system has
no relation to the old. It omits the
"radical" altogether, and in place of a
phonetic it uses an artificially selected set
of symbols to represent certain sounds. Its
only analogy is to the Japanese "Kana,"
which performs for the Japanese the same
service that the new phonetic system per-
forms for the Chinese.The Chinese read down the columns, be-
ginning at the right side of the page. In
writing or spelling out the Chinese words
the same order is followed, the symbols be-
ing written in a straight line down the
column from top to bottom, the second
column commencing to the left of the first.The medials, as well as the initial symbols,
may sometimes be used to begin a word.
It should be remembered also that any
one of the symbols—whether initial,
medial or final—may be used alone to re-
present a word.The phonetic system, first introduced by
the missionaries, has been adopted by the
government at the request of the mission
boards. It is being used in as many as
thirty different publications in China.The new phonetic system substitutes for
some 888 complicated "phonetics" of the
old system, the simple 39 symbols of the
new. It is not necessary any more to mem-
orize the 214 "radicals" in order to be
able to look up the meaning of a word.
Words may now be looked up in the dic-
tionary under their Romanized spelling in-
stead of, as heretofore, under their Chinese
radical.The new system does not indicate which
of the four "tones" is to be given to a
word. This does not constitute a difficulty
for the native Chinese for whom the system
was devised. But it may cause some
difficulty to the foreign student, who is not
already acquainted with the spoken
language. The meaning of a Chinese word
varies with the "tone" in which it is
uttered. Consequently, the foreign student,
if he does not know the "tone," or the
old style Chinese character, may be
unable to find the meaning in the dic-
tionary, unless it occur in a phrase of two or
more words, when he may be able to
locate it.It should be remembered that the
phonetic system was primarily designed for
Chinese to learn to read, not for foreign
students to learn to speak Chinese. Never-
theless, the student may acquire a vocabu-
lary much more quickly through using the
phonetic system than by the slow process of
memorizing the old Chinese characters.The Phonetic Promotion Committee of
the China Continuation Committee—which
later represents all the Missionary Associa-
tions in China—has published, along with
other books, a "Phonetic Picture Dic-
tionary." This dictionary contains the 39
symbols of the National Phonetic Alphabet
and their 400 commonly used combinations.Each word is illustrated by a picture of
the object. It is a method of teaching by
sight simultaneously with teaching by
sound.The Committee for the Promotion of
Phonetic Writing above referred to is an
unofficial body. But a Commission on the
Standardization of the Sounds of the
National Language has been formed under
the auspices of the Ministry of Education
of the Chinese Government. As a result
of the many sessions of this Commission,
the 39 symbols were officially adopted to
represent the various sounds that now exist
in the standardized national language. In
1915 classes for teaching the alphabet were
established. On November 23rd, 1918, the
Ministry of Education, on the recommen-
dation of this Commission and other organ-
izations, officially proclaimed the alphabet
in a Ministerial Order and sanctioned its
teaching in the schools and popularization
among the people.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

November 27th, 1923.

Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1,080 b.
Union Insurance	\$250 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$430 b.
R. & C. M. Steamboats	\$105 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$80 b.
China Sugars	\$235 b.
Langkats (Combined)	Ts. 3 1/2 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$151 s.
Whampoa Docks	\$151 b.
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 9 1/2 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$80 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$24 s.
Hampshire Estates	\$23 b.
Cinema	\$23 1/2 b.
Dairy Farms	\$22 b.
Watsons	\$21 b.
Hongkong Electric	\$31 b.
Hongkong Trams	\$24 10 b.
b.—buyers; s.—sellers; sa.—sales.	

WEATHER REPORT.

November 27th at 17.27 - Pressure changes
are slight at all reporting stations.The typhoon appears to be nearly station-
ary in about Lat 13 deg. N. and Long. 131
deg. E.Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 18 hours, 27th November, 0.00 inch. Total
since January 1st, 108.42 inches, against an
average of 81.84 inches.The forecast for the 24 hours ending at
18 hours, Nov. 28th is as follows:—

District Forecast

Formosa Channel N. winds, moderate.

Hongkong to Gap Rock E. winds, moderate;
fine.

South coast of China between Pongkeng and Hainan do.

South coast of China between N.E. winds,
Hongkong and Lamoocks moderate.

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**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.**

OUR LONDON LETTER.

DELAY IN FORGING THE EMPIRE WIRELESS CHAIN.

DEADLOCK BETWEEN THE POST
OFFICE AND THE MARCONI CO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 23rd.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

There seems to be no immediate solution of the deadlock which exists in regard to wireless communications within the Empire. It is the subject of a good deal of adverse comment in business circles. The Post Office somewhat resembles the proverbial "dog in the manger" which could not eat the hay himself and refused to let the horse have a mouthful. Being unable to make its own service pay, the Post Office is obliged to undertake commercial traffic, which means that the Department must license private enterprise, which, in turn, means the Marconi Company. But unrestricted competition is barred, despite the fact that the Marconi Company is quite ready to face it.

In the circumstances, the Post Office proposed a regional division of business, taking South Africa and Canada for itself and leaving India and Australia to Marconi. This proposal was, however, rejected by the Company. Then the Post Office proposed the pooling of the traffic, but when it came to settling the terms and conditions the Marconi Company would have none of it. They said it amounted to restrictions on its enterprise, initiative, and management. Meanwhile, the Dominions have gone ahead and given their contracts to the Marconi Company, which is prepared to carry out the work.

PUBLIC IN THE DARK.

This is how the matter now stands, and it is impossible to say how or when the deadlock will be ended, because the Post Office refuses to take the public into its confidence. No full or reasonable statement has been officially issued as to the conditions it is sought to impose on the Marconi Company. In the absence of such statement there is no way of judging what are the merits of the points in dispute. The whole affair seems to point the moral that it is well-nigh impossible to expect a Government Department to run in double harness with a commercial firm which has to conduct a business so as to make its pay.

DOCTORS' THREAT TO STRIKE.

There is plenty of room for speculation as to whether the panel doctors will carry out their decision to strike at the end of the year and refuse to work the National Insurance Act. This decision was reached at a meeting, presided over by the profession throughout the country, which was held in London last week. It is all a question of pay. The panel practitioners refuse to accept any reduction in the amount of the capitation fee they get under the Act. It has been said with perfect truth that the doctors belong to the most stringent and powerful Trade Union in the country; and it is certainly instructive to note that when it becomes a matter of payment for work done they are as prompt to threaten to use the strike weapon to enforce their demands as are the other Trade Unions composed of manual workers.

Of course, it remains to be seen whether in the last resort the panel doctors will translate their threat into action. It all depends on the vote of the whole body of practitioners, and a three-fourths majority is necessary. This vote is about to be taken by ballot, and at the present moment it appears more than probable that the requisite proportion will vote for resignation.

THE SCALE OF PAY.

The panel doctors receive 5s. 6d. per head in respect of the insured persons on the panel. The Ministry of Health propose to reduce this to 5s. 6d. for the next three years, or to 5s. on a contract covering five years. But the doctors declare that they will have none of it; they want 5s. 6d. as at present. On the other hand, the approved societies comprising the Oddfellows, Foresters, etc., of Oak, and other great organizations whose members are all panel patients contend that the offer of the Ministry is too liberal. The doctors got 7s. 3d. before the war and they ought not to receive more than that now.

So far as the general public are concerned, there is no feeling one way or the other about the quarrel. Perhaps, if anything, feeling leans towards a reduction because the panel system is not popular, and also because the idea is abroad that the doctors, despite their outcry, are making an exceedingly good thing out of it. This does not, however, meet the doctors' argument, that the capitation payment was raised to 5s. 6d. to correspond with the increase in the cost of living, and there has been no drop in living expenses to warrant a cut in their panel fee. In this they have reason and the logic of facts on their side. Whether they might not consider the advisability of agreeing to some reduction in view of the distress common to their fellow-workers of the professional classes, and also because of widespread unemployment among their insured panel patients is another matter.

If a strike of doctors takes place, the worst that can happen is not that the people will receive no medical attention, but they will have to pay for it outside the panel while at the same time contributing their quota as at present as prescribed by law. A strike of doctors or other folk does not repeal an Act of Parliament. Alternatively, the approved societies may make their own arrangements with medical men as they did very satisfactorily before the Insurance Act with its "medical benefits" was placed on the Statute Book.

SINGAPORE.

The Government took the Dominion Premier fully into their confidence with regard to the proposed naval base at Singapore. At a meeting held at the Admiralty the First Lord, Mr. L. S. Amery, spent an afternoon explaining to the distinguished visitors by means of maps and charts the essential strategic problems involved in the selection of Singapore as a fortified harbour. The meeting was, of course, of the most private and confidential character, but it has since transpired that as a result of what they heard the statesmen from overseas were satisfied that the British policy was fully and completely justified.

It is probably too much to expect that even now the last of the opposition to the Singapore scheme has been heard. Admiral Sir Percy Scott continues to decry the construction of a base in Far Eastern waters, chiefly because he has satisfied himself and wants to persuade others that the day of the big battleship has passed. He pins his faith to aeroplanes and submarines. He regards it as next to impossible to imagine the navy at sea decided by the capital ship. He visualises battleships hemmed in harbour by submarines, or, if they do venture out, destroyed by bombing aeroplanes. It would, however, be too much to say that he has a considerable following, and anyway he "cuts no ice" in Whitehall in the matter of naval policy. Since the *Times* encouraged him under the Northcliffe central a few years ago, the gallant Admiral has obtained an amount of publicity that is apt to give him an appearance of authority in naval matters that is not warranted by the fact.

"SECRET DIPLOMACY."

Some of the London papers have been commenting on the secrecy, as they call it, of the sessions of the Imperial Conference. But while the cry of "secret diplomacy" is a good enough tag for an attack on a Government or a Minister it is not very much use for anything else. There are some things affecting the relationships of nations, questions of national policy like the Singapore base which must be discussed in private.

There has been secrecy of the most profound and impenetrable kind in respect of the problem of Imperial defence. It has been under discussion by the Conference this week. Not one word about the subjects under discussion or about the views of the Dominion Prime Ministers has been permitted to leak out. This is, after all, only right and proper, because, however accurately the respective countries at the Conference table, brief cabinet summaries would be sure to create political trouble for them. An Imperial Conference open to reporters and special correspondents may be beautiful in theory, but it is not practical for many reasons, at least at present.

MR. SPENDER'S LIFE OF "C.B."

A very large amount of attention is given to reviews of Mr. J. A. Spender's "Life of Campbell-Bannerman" (Hodder and Stoughton, 2 vols. 42s.), published within the last few days. Mr. Spender, who was the Editor of the *Edinburgh Gazette* for many years till it was transformed from an evening into a morning journal, has done his work well. The book is the simple tale of a plain man, whose life outside politics had nothing in it to arouse special remark. It is curious to read, for instance, of this Prime Minister entering every item of personal expenditure throughout his life in little pocket-books, even railway fares, dog tickets, and "hair-cuts." Such was "C.B." on the personal side, saving, careful, and devoted to small details.

The story of the Tariff Reform controversy bulks large in these pages, and the subject has special interest now that the question is being discussed again. Campbell-Bannerman's fiscal faith was clearly and forcibly expressed in a sentence. It was this: "The fiscal proposals are saturated with restriction as against freedom, with inequality towards trade and industry, with injustice towards the community of consumers, with privilege and monopoly, with jealousy and unfriendliness towards other countries." This was his gospel, and it rallied the Liberal Party to such good purpose that, as all the world knows, it first divided and then smashed the Conservatives at the General Election of 1906.

"C.B." AND KING EDWARD.

I confess to a sense of disappointment that there are scarcely any good stories in Mr. Spender's pages. Although he was quite a scribbler, "C.B." went little into Society, chiefly owing to the ill-health of his wife, to whom he was devoted. He used to consult her on all important questions, and affectionately referred to her as "the Authority." She was his only intimate friend, it was said, and her death broke him.

King Edward was genuinely fond of him, and spent much time in his company at Marlborough. A newspaper printed a photograph of the King and "C.B." engaged in earnest conversation there at some time of acute international crisis, entitled it, "Is it Peace or War?" Later, on being shown this, "C.B." disclosed that the real subject of discussion was whether turbot was better boiled or fried!

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THIRD SOCIETIES IN SINGAPORE.

JUDGES' STRONG COMMENTS.

Strong comments were made by the Chief Justice (Sir Walter Shaw) at the Singapore Assizes, last week, at the conclusion of a case in which four Chinese were charged with murder. The accused were alleged to have been members of a gang which, armed with spears and carrying a flag inscribed "Knights of the Hung Family," went to lorong 14, Geylang, and brutally murdered two Chinese. "This case is a somewhat disquieting one," said the Chief Justice, summing up. "It is rather startling to inhabitants of one of the biggest and most civilised towns in the East to discover that in broad daylight, in one of the busiest streets of the town, and in the sight of hundreds of people, a body of armed men can march about with flags and weapons for the purpose of killing and maiming other people. It is even more disquieting that no one dared to give any evidence against them, and the only evidence which can be procured is that of two relatives of the murdered men and an old man who is nearly blind and could not see what took place. These people must have been seen and known by very large numbers of people, yet it is impossible to bring anyone to identify any persons in that crowd. We also find that this was an isolated act. That morning there had been an affray and several people were stabbed. The police apparently had been sent out with arms in consequence, but two police who were the only ones who appear to have seen the crowd at all, when they had a bomb thrown at them, appear to have loaded their rifles and to have gone in the direction from which the crowd had come, and not in the direction in which they were going. This happened in a busy street, where there is a large market, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

"I happen to know (his Lordship continued) from a case before me last week that only three days before, in the same part of the town, Serangoon Road, another body of 50 or 60 armed Chinese marched up the road breaking up houses and seriously injuring two men. Fortunately two of them were caught red-handed, one thanks to the courage of a Eurasian gentleman who happened to be passing by. In the present case we have got nobody red-handed, they all seem to have got away after the crime was committed.

FATHER FROC.

WELL DESERVED COMPLIMENT TO HEAD OF SICCAWEL.

The congratulations of Shanghai residents of all nationalities, says the *N.Y. Daily News*, will cordially be extended to the Rev. Fr. Louis Froc, S.J., Director of Siccawel Observatory, upon having received the Henri d'Orleans medal awarded by the Societe de Geographie Commerciale in recognition of his most valuable work at the Observatory. The labours of Father Froc, like those of his brethren at the Observatory, are modestly carried on far from the public eye, and rarely do they come into prominent notice; publicity being no part of Siccawel's programme except in a strictly scientific way. This is that little is known of the personal history and work of these excellent public servants, to whom we are daily indebted for information of a most valuable character. Fr. Froc has been associated with Siccawel for 40 years, and has been its Director during the past quarter of a century. Under his expert hand, the department in which the Observatory specializes—Meteorology—has been finely developed and is now a vital and indispensable part of the public service. We shall shortly have the privilege and pleasure of publishing a short account of the Observatory's history, and from this will be seen the extremely important part Siccawel has taken in providing accurate information on weather conditions, especially during the typhoon season, information which has been of inestimable value. To this work Fr. Froc has devoted himself with patience and unceasing diligence, and the community is indeed indebted to him and his staff.

self and as an extra-constitutional, and also as unbecoming, a Minister of the Crown. He called on Campbell-Bannerman to rebuke his colleague, and to take the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of this violation of constitutional practice and good taste. The Prime Minister expressed regret and Mr. Lloyd George apologised; but, not content with this, the King sent a note through Lord Knollys intimating that a Cabinet Minister must not indulge in the freedom of speech which he might use as a private

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THE APPEAL COURT.

CHARTER PARTY CASE.

APPEAL AGAINST A JUDGMENT BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Full Court of Appeal, comprising the Chief Justice of Hongkong (Sir William Rees-Davies), the Judge of H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai (Sir Skinner Turner), and the Puisne Judge

of Hongkong (Mr. Justice Gompertz), sat in Original Jurisdiction, yesterday, to hear an appeal from a judgment of the Chief Justice given in January last.

The action was originally brought by Cheong Yue Steamship Company, Ltd., of Hongkong, against Messrs. Mulji, Lolji, Malji and Kheemji Shamji, trading as Dharvi Nanji and Co. of Bombay. The facts of the original action were that by a charter party dated November 17th, 1916, the plaintiffs agreed to deliver to the defendants the s.s. *Singaporean* on April 1st, 1917, for a ten months' charter, the price being arranged at \$28,000 a month. On March 31st, 1917, the vessel was commandeered by the British Admiralty in Singapore. The defendants were informed that the vessel had been commandeered and they were asked if they were willing to ship on charter as soon as she was released. On May 12th, 1917, the defendants cabled saying they would require the ship as soon as she was released. The vessel was not released until March, 1919, when the plaintiffs told the defendants they could take her.

The defendants maintained that the charter party had expired long ago and that the ship was useless to them.

The plaintiffs maintained that the cable of May, 1919, was a binding contract to take the ship when released.

An *ex parte* arbitration award was subsequently given in favour of the plaintiffs in which they claimed \$164,849.87. They failed to get the money and instituted proceedings for the recovery of it. The case came before the Chief Justice who gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

The present appeal is by the defendants against that decision.

Counsel appearing for the appellants are Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Shenton and Harston, and for the respondents Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

Counsel for the appellants opened his case in the morning and after applying for and obtaining admission to file five affidavits, which had been overlooked during the hearing of the case, he proceeded to go over the documents put into the Lower Court, as exhibits, this took considerable time. Amongst the documents to which Counsel drew the attention of the Bench were the telegram dated 6th November, 1919, from India to Hongkong in which the appellants agreed to accept the charter of the vessel, and the actual charter party itself, clause 38 of which stated that the steamer was to be delivered on the 1st March, 1917, to the charterers; if she was not the charterers had the option of cancelling the charter party agreement. Mr. Alabaster went on to say that the ship was not delivered on March 31st, 1917; she was requisitioned by the British Admiralty. In May, 1917, the appellants sent a cable stating they would require the ship as soon as she was released. From then onwards there was a complete silence for about a year and a half on both sides; then, on March 1st, 1919, the appellants received word that the ship was ready for the charterers, who replied stating that the charter party agreement had expired long ago and that it was useless now to take over delivery.

During the afternoon Counsel continued to argue for and against this document being put in and the Court rose in the afternoon without the point being settled.

The Court will resume in the morning.

THE N.Y.K. STRIKE.

WORK RESUMED.

As announced in yesterday's issue of the *Daily Press*, work was resumed yesterday by the local staff of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha after one day's absence from work as a protest against the action of the Board of Directors of the Company in Tokyo in introducing new regulations which the firm's office staff claim to be prejudicial to their interests.

A representative of this paper was informed at the office yesterday that the staff was trusting in the news received on the previous night that the whole matter would be settled on terms mutually satisfactory to all parties.

DEATH BY MISADVENTURE. SEQUEL TO A TAXI COLLISION.

A verdict of death by misadventure was returned by a Jury at the Magistracy yesterday morning which inquired into the circumstances surrounding the death of an old woman who died in hospital four days after she had been thrown into the harbour as the result of a collision between a taxi-cab and a ricksha.

This accident which was first reported

in the *Daily Press* was remarkable for the circumstances in which it occurred. In the unavoidable collision the ricksha containing the old woman and her two small grandchildren together with the driver were hurled into the harbour at Causeway Bay. The taxi, with its driver and two passengers, followed, and the occupants and drivers of both ricksha and taxi were hauled out of the muddy waters of Causeway Bay Refuge by sampan people in the vicinity. The old woman did not survive the shock, despite the care and attention she received at the Government Civil Hospital.

The Inquiry was presided over by Mr. N. L. Smith and the following were the jurors: Messrs. E. P. Souza, I. da Rocha and A. J. Manton.

NOT AFRAID OF THE GARRISON SERGEANT MAJOR.

TWO CHARGES AGAINST A CORPORAL FAIL.

Corporal Frederick Weldon of the 2nd King's Regiment was tried before a District Court Martial yesterday and found "Not Guilty" of being drunk, out of bounds and using language to the prejudice of good order and discipline. The Court was composed of Major P. Rashleigh, D.S.O., R.G.A. (president), Capt. H. F. Bloxham, 2/4th Bombay Grenadiers (K.E.O.), and Lieut. C. P. Moore, M.C., 2nd King's. The prosecutor was Capt. W. A. Hannay, A.F.C., 2nd King's, and Lieut. C. J. Bailey, M.M., 2nd King's, appeared as prisoner's friend.

According to the evidence of a Corporal of the Garrison Military Police, who was on duty in the Wanchai district on the night of November 10th, the accused was seen at 11.50 p.m. to come staggering out of premises that were out of bounds. He approached the accused, and found he was drunk. He warned the accused, who asked: "Who are you?" and when witness replied that he was a garrison corporal, accused said, using very offensive language, that he did not care if he was the garrison sergeant-major. This evidence was corroborated by a Lance-Corporal.

Evidence for the defence was given by several witnesses, including a Regimental policeman, who gave it as his opinion that accused was not drunk. Another witness stated the accused walked steadily whilst another stated that the accused got into bed without saying a word.

After ten minutes' consideration of the evidence the Court pronounced Corporal Weldon "Not Guilty" on all the charges.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

PRE-WAR XI. v. POST-WAR XI.

The following teams have been selected to represent Pre-War cricketers in the Colony against Post-War cricketers on the H.K.C.C. ground commencing at 2 p.m. sharp on Saturday:

Pre-War.—G. R. Sayer (capt.), Col. T. A. Robertson, Pay-Lieut.-Com. Pafford, R.N., R. E. O. Bird, A. E. Wood, A. C. Claxton, B. D. Evans, E. J. R. Mitchell, F. J. de Borne, A. B. Raworth, and E. Syme Thomson.

Post-War.—Rev. E. K. Quick (capt.), R. E. A. Webster, Lt.-Com. Johann, R.N., E. G. Lammert, H. Owen Hughes, G. R. More, A. C. J. Bowker, A. V. T. Lean, F. O. Miller, E. G. England and M. H. Reilly.

H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. C.S. 2nd XI.

The H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. to play the Civil Service 2nd XI. in a League match on the Civil Service ground will be as follows:—H. E. Hollands (capt.), L. D. McNicol, E. O. Hagen, H. H. Day, W. W. Mackenzie, A. K. Mackenzie, C. H. Pierce, D. Reid, D. E. G. Nicholson, O. R. Baron and R. M. Chaloner.

BILLIARDS ASSOCIATION COMPETITION.

The newly formed Billiards Association competition opened on Monday evening when the Victoria Recreation Club met the Catholic Union Club with the following results:—

CATHOLIC UNION.		V.R.C.	
C. M. Xavier	112	F. M. O'Leary	250
J. Lyon	121	B. F. de Luz	250
B. Assumpcao	133	L. A. Osmund	250
Total	366	Total	750

The highest break of the match was made by R. F. de Luz (49). Osmund's highest break was 20. The referee was Mr. R. G. McEwan.

A PERISHABLE CARGO?

DEFENCE FOR WORKING CARGO ON A SUNDAY.

A charge of working cargo on a Sunday without permission was preferred against the master of the s.s. *Ho Kwa*, at the Marine Court, yesterday morning.

Sub-Inspector Bond said he visited the ship on the morning of the 4th and saw two cargo-boats lying on her portside. Into one of them was being loaded chestnuts and into the other ginger.

Mr. F. G. Vaux (appearing for the defendant) said his defence was that the cargo was perishable.

The consignee, giving evidence, said the chestnuts were green and had they been allowed to remain in the ship another twenty-four hours, they would have deteriorated. As it was, he found that between ten and twenty per cent. of the cargo was bad. He explained that young ginger was of a similar nature, and this also would have deteriorated if not put in the open air. The cargo was from Wuchow and already had been two days in the hold.

The Marine Magistrate (Comdr. Beckwith) said he was not altogether satisfied that this cargo was perishable. On the other hand, he did not want to give a decision which would interfere with the trade. He intended to refer the question to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, which body, he thought, would honestly tell him whether this cargo was perishable or not.

Mr. Vaux thought that would be a satisfactory way of dealing with the matter and the case was adjourned accordingly.

NOR WANTED.

BUT TRYING TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, a former boatswain of the s.s. *Leung Kwong* was charged, before Comdr. Beckwith, with being on board the ship without permission. The defendant was represented by Mr. McCallum.

The owner of the *Leung Kwong* gave evidence to the effect that defendant was dismissed about two months ago, on the advice of a police inspector, in consequence of arms and ammunition being found in the ship.

Lee-Sergt. Whelan told the Court how he was searching the *Leung Kwong* in accordance with the piracy regulations, when he found the defendant locking the grilles and when Captain Wilson asked him what he was doing he said he was boatswain.

The defendant told his Worship that he was a passenger on the ship and in locking the grilles was only trying to help.

The case was adjourned until this morning to procure the evidence of Captain Wilson, the master of the ship.

A BRUTAL ATTACK.

ANOTHER YAU-MATI CRIME.

A Chinese who was attacked in Portland-Street on Monday evening received a severe blow from a butcher's carving knife, which opened his head and almost severed his hand at the wrist.

The victim was said to have been walking when two compatriots called on him to stop as they wished to search him for arms. Without any warning, one of them raised a large knife and struck at his head. The man raised his arm as though to ward off the attack, but the blow was delivered with such force that it made a big wound in his head and almost cut his hand off. The other assailant is alleged to have stabbed him twice in the back at the same time. Notwithstanding his terrible injuries the man blew a police whistle and gave chase, but he collapsed near the back of Sincere's branch store.

The police have detained a man on suspicion in connection with the affair.

ANOTHER INVASION OF KWANGTUNG.

According to information received in Hongkong yesterday between 20,000 and 30,000 troops have entered Kwangtung province and are marching down the banks of the North River in the direction of Canton and have already reached Chau Tin. These troops are said to have come from Kiangsi province to the assistance of General Chen Chiang Ming.

On the other hand, there have been reports of large forces coming down from Hunan province to help Dr. Sun.

We have also been informed that Dr. Sun's cruiser the *Wing Fung* was seen proceeding down the river below the Booca Tigris Forts on Monday. Whether Dr. Sun was on board was not known but it is stated to be a most unusual thing for the cruiser to leave its anchorage and it is thought that Dr. Sun may be on board seeking safety in flight.

OBITUARY.

MR. HECTOR W. SASSOON.

The news of the sudden death in London of Mr. Hector William Sassoon, which was received by cable yesterday, came as a shock to many friends. Mr. Hector Sassoon, who was a director of the well known firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., had not resided in the Colony for more than about three years, but in that time made a wide circle of friends. He left with Mrs. Sassoon, early in the present year, to spend the summer at home and had intended visiting India on his way back to Hongkong, but he fell ill at home and his death occurred on Saturday last following upon a surgical operation. Mr. Sassoon was only about 36 years of age, and it is hardly necessary to add that the deepest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Sassoon in her sad and sudden bereavement.

The flag of the Hongkong Club was at half-mast yesterday as a token of the regret of his fellow members. Mr. Sassoon was on the directorates of several local companies, including the Hongkong Land Investment Co., the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., the Canton Insurance Office, the Hongkong Fire Insurance Office, and the Peak Tramways Co.

Mr. Hector Sassoon, as a member of Hongkong Jockey Club, owned a stable, which figured prominently at the 1922 and 1923 race meetings. At the annual meeting last March he stood second among the successful owners with 6 firsts, 3 seconds and 5 thirds. His "Roman Republic" won the Champion Stakes.

FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE.

MERCHANT CAPTAIN STILL BENT ON THE SEA.

Many readers in Hongkong will remember Captain Zeeder who commanded for many years one of the Pacific Mail liners, and will be interested in the following paragraph about him which we take from the Plymouth paper, dated October 24th:—

Capt. Adrian Zeeder, who has been at sea fifty years, is retiring within the next few weeks. He was at Plymouth on Saturday in the *Manchuria*, of the American Line, but will not return here again in command.

He is making one more trip in the *Manchuria*, but that will be when she enters the New York-San Francisco service, via the Panama Canal.

"It is almost a sentimental idea, if you like to call it so," he said to a Press representative.

"For 30 years I sailed out of 'Frisco to China, Japan, Manila, and Alaska. I am due to retire almost immediately, but I have been invited to make the first trip in the *Manchuria* through the Panama Canal in connection with the new service. The trade will be a great success, I am sure."

For the last eight years Capt. Zeeder has been in the Atlantic trade. During the war he was a frequent visitor to Plymouth with munitions, but always successfully escaped enemy attack.

A torpedo within twenty feet of his vessel was his nearest known approach to disaster. This was near the Scilly Isles.

Capt. Zeeder has not finished with the sea, although he has covered about 2,500,000 miles in steamships.

On the occasion of his last holiday fifteen years ago, he spent six months sightseeing, travelling 48,000 miles on the ocean, whilst his immediate plans call for a world tour.

"You may call it the lure of the sea, if you like, but I am just as keen and in good health as I was thirty years ago. Whatever is there finer than the sea?"

In a few weeks Capt. Zeeder hopes to be back in England ready to sail for South Africa. "I am going to do a bit of trekking there," he said, "and then I am going for a sea trip."

THE SMALL POX EPIDEMIC.

The Medical Officer of Health's report for the week ended November 24th shows that 100 cases of small-pox were notified during the week, and there were 60 deaths. There were 2 British cases, 1 Portuguese and the rest were Chinese. Four were imported cases.

On Monday 23 further cases of small-pox were notified.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the urgency of the unemployment in this country due to our export trade being far below its pre-war volume. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame (President, Board of Trade.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on **WEDNESDAY, 14TH OF DECEMBER, 1923, at 5 P.M.**, in the Jockey Club Room, Hongkong Club Annex.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"OARMARTHENSHIRE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd December, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 1st December, 1923, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered, must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Consignees are hereby notified that before Bills of Lading can be countersigned the General Average Agreement must be signed and a Deposit of 2% paid.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.**

Hongkong, 26th November, 1923. [1631]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KILCREDANE" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 3rd December, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 10th December, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 3rd December, 1923, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected by **THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.**

Hongkong, 27th November, 1923. [1633]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship **"DUCHESSA D'ASTA"** FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSADA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 27th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd prox., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 13th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox., at 10 A.M., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**

Hongkong, 27th November, 1923. [1633]

KING'S FAREWELL FOOTBALL MATCH.

KING'S v. INTERPORT PROBABLES.

SOOKYPOO GROUND,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.
Kick off—4 P.M. SHARP. [1627]

MR. FREDERIC MASON,

ORGANIST AND ORGANMASTER, St. John's Cathedral, HONGKONG.

(Associate of the Royal College of Organists; Licentiate, Trinity College of Music, London; Ex-student and Bronze-Medallist, Royal Academy of Music, some time Organist to the Duke of Bedford and Deputy-Organist, St. David's Cathedral).

Is prepared to receive

PUPILS IN SINGING, PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN.

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MR. MASON,
c/o THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

[1630]

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. A120 for Nine Shares, Nos. 9394/9896 standing in the Society's Register in the Name of **KWONG SING LUNG** of Yokohama has been declared **LOST or STOLEN**, and if at the expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the same Document be not forthcoming the same will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a **NEW CERTIFICATE** for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
Acting General Manager.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1923. [1634]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at **HAPPY VALLEY** on **SATURDAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1923, commencing 2.45 P.M.**

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 3 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINTHARD & DAVIS at \$5 up to Friday, November 30th.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held by kind permission in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY (Jardine's Building, Top Floor) on **THURSDAY, NOV. 29TH, at 5.30 P.M.**

- BUSINESS.**
- 1.—Presentation of Report and Accounts for the year ending October 31st, 1923.
 - 2.—Any other S.P.C.A. business that may be brought before the Meeting.
 - 3.—Election of Officers and General Committee for the ensuing year.

At the conclusion of this Meeting, an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** will be held to consider Proposals to amend Nos. 4, 5 and 9 of the Society's Rules as follows:—

- RULE 4.**—Heading and Side note, for "Officers" substitute "Personnel". After "Members" in the last line, insert "Donating Members".
- RULE 5.**—Heading, for "Constitution" substitute "Management". Line 2 after "Committee" add "of which the President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer shall be Members ex officio".
- RULE 9.**—For the present Rule substitute the following:—
- "Any person may become a Member of the Society by paying to the Hon. Treasurer an annual subscription of \$5 (Two dollars), or a Donating Member by paying an annual subscription of \$5 (Five dollars), or a Life Member on payment of a sum of not less than \$50 (Fifty dollars). To every such person the Hon. Treasurer will issue a Card of Membership."

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

SECOND TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, AT 9.15 P.M. at the **THEATRE ROYAL.**

MAIN EVENTS:

15 ROUND CONTEST FOR LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE GEORGE BELT:

A. B. CHADWICK, Pte. FLYNN,
H.M.S. Marston 2nd Battalion,
The King's Regiment.

10 ROUND LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST:

A. B. EADLEY, Pte. SCOTT,
H.M.S. Ambrose 2nd Battalion,
The King's Regiment.

Also
One Featherweight, One Middleweight, One Bantamweight, One Heavyweight, and One Welterweight Contest, each of Six Rounds.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S:
Members on the 29th November.
General Public from the 30th November.

USUAL PRICES.

THEATRE ROYAL

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

presents

THE FAMOUS ROBOT PLAY

"R. U. R."

by

KAVEL CAPEK

SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, at 8.15 P.M.

MONDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, at 8.15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, at 8.15 P.M.

SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, at 8.15 P.M.

\$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING OPENS AT ANDERSON'S

on 27TH NOVEMBER. [1629]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.** will be held at **THE HONGKONG HOTEL, 20th Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, at 12.00 Noon**, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the period from 28th October, 1923, to the 30th June, 1923, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 22nd to the 28th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. COURTNEY COOK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1923. [1578]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shareholders in the above-named Company that the Special Resolution to Wind up the Company and the Extraordinary Resolution providing for the Distribution or sale of the Company's holding of Shares in the HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED (Incorporated in Hongkong) of which Notice has been given to the Shareholders having been confirmed and passed the **REGISTERS OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the above named Company held in London and in Hongkong **WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923** for the purpose of registering Transfers of Shares after which date the said Registers will be closed and the Liquidator will proceed to a Distribution of the Assets of this Company among the Persons appearing as Shareholders upon the said Registers in accordance with their rights and with the said Extraordinary Resolution.

W. F. SIMMONS,
For and on behalf of
EDWARD RITCHIE MORRIS,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, November, 1923. [1525]

REPRESENTATIVES Required by London Shipping House, calling on Manufacturers of Men's and Women's Wear and Buyers of Textile Goods, knowledge of Drapery Trade Essential. Every Support given to Right Man. Refs. and full particulars to **L. S. H. at HONGKASTLE, 60, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2, ENGLAND.**

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWNS with Good Ventilation, situated in **KENNEDY TOWN**, on the Water Front known as **11, 12 and 13 KENNEDY TOWN, West Point.**

Apply to—
YAT WING BANK,
113, Wing Lok Street.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN UNION BUILDING—One Room on Fifth Floor.

Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,

TO LET.

WHOLE GROUND FLOOR AND BEST OFFICE ROOMS in 1st Floor of the House, No. 5, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to **SUNG TAL,**
No. 1, Queen Street.

LOST.

ON the 22nd Instant, at 10.30 A.M., between GENEALY and ITALIAN CONVENT Platinum Bar BROOCH OPAL HEART, surrounded with Diamonds. Substantial Reward offered for Recovery. Fielder, B. & S. [1617]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

REDHILL WEST, No. 1, PLANTATION ROAD, To Be Let or Sold for Eight Months from April 15th 1924, or To Be Sold.

Apply—
R. L. BRIDGER,
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by Private Treaty, Valuable **LAND** at Kowloon with Easements, having a Total Area of upwards of 87,000 square feet, upon which are erected Godowns and four Chinese houses.

For particulars apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors,
Prinsep's Building.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

OFFERS will be received up to the 7th DECEMBER, 1923, for the Purchase or Lease of a Modern Equipped Nine-room, Fire-proof, Brick and Concrete Residence at PAX HOOK TONG, CANTON. Includes three Bathrooms equipped with Modern Fixtures, Commodious Basement, Kitchen and Servants Quarters. Attractive Location. Excellent Views. Surrounded by about 6 acres of well-laid Ground with Ten year old Trees. Tennis Court. Owner's family leaving shortly for Home.

Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale upon application to **BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SHAMKIN.** [1568]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the **"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"** have been removed to **1A CHATER ROAD (2nd floor)**, to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

INTIMATION

BURNETT'S

FINEST LONDON

DRY GIN

Unique in Character and Flavour.

GIVES THAT DISTINCTIVE EXCELLENCE TO A COCKTAIL.

BURNETT'S Gin was a household word in London before most of the men who fought in the big war were born—AND STILL IS

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

DEATH.

SASSOON.—Suddenly on Saturday last, following an operation in London, **HECTOR WILLIAM SASSOON, Director of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co., Limited.** (By cable.) [1635]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1923.

PEACEFUL IRELAND.

A cartoon in a recent American paper depicted "Brother Jonathan" stepping out of his house on to the veranda and suddenly halting at the sight of a little fellow sitting on the steps. The little fellow was wearing a sombrero with "Mexico" on the ribbon. "Why I didn't know he was there; he has been so quiet," the big American is represented as saying with a smile spreading over his broad countenance. Most readers, like ourselves, will instantly think of the analogy on the other side of the Atlantic. Ireland, like Mexico, has been so quiet now for many months that, for all the cables are telling us about her, she might be at the bottom of the ocean. Twelve months ago, and for a long while before that, never a week passed but what we had in the cables news of sensational political outrages in Ireland, or accounts of the fierce political controversy that rived the distressed country. Ireland no longer provides Reuters with news of sufficient interest to broadcast throughout the wide world, and there is no longer even an Irish Question as required to register their opinions upon in the pending General Election. This sudden tranquillity in Ireland is surely an eloquent testimony to the success of the Irish Settlement, and a striking fulfilment of the hope expressed by the King that by this enactment "the strife of centuries may be ended, and that Ireland, a free partner in the Commonwealth of Nations forming the British Empire, will secure the fulfilment of her national ideals." It is interesting to observe that it is being claimed that one important

fact contributing to the present peace of Ireland is that the Irish Free State has adopted the system of Proportional Representation. It is claimed that proportional representation has given to the Irish elections a new atmosphere. The "struggle"—so ran the reports—"was conducted with good order, good humour and fair play." A writer in one of the British reviews says the businesslike and orderly character of the elections is universally admitted. There were no sanguinary bouts between the Free

State champion and the Republican for the sole possession of some small constituency the electors in which would in elections conducted on the old system have been roused to the highest excitement or fury. The contests were won for larger areas each returning several members. Victory did not mean a complete absence of representation for the opposing side. "A peaceful general election was, in the political circumstances of the hour, a great gain to Ireland; it has made the resumption of 'gunning' more repellent than ever to the people at large." Certainly, the assurance which proportional representation gives that representation in the Dail shall be reasonably fair—in striking contrast, by the way, with the result of a General Election in Great Britain—must strengthen the legislative body in discussions and legislation, and give to the public at large a deeper sense of satisfaction and confidence in the legislative body. If this has been the important factor that it is represented to be in creating the peace that has settled upon the Irish nation it constitutes a very strong argument for its adoption in England, Scotland and Wales. It is of interest to recall that the Representation of the People Act, which more than doubled the electorate, made provision for proportional representation to be applied to University constituencies returning two or more members, and also made provision for the appointment of commissioners to prepare a scheme for the election of one hundred town and country members by proportional representation as an experiment; but this was subject to a resolution of approval by both Houses of Parliament, and we are not aware that the experiment has been approved or even yet prepared.

On Friday, November 30th, His Excellency the Governor will dine with Hon. Mr. Stephen, before proceeding to the St. Andrew's Ball.

A Chinese was accidentally knocked down by taxi No. 986 in Connaught Road West, outside the Western Market, on Monday. The man received injuries to his chest and was removed to hospital.

Five cases of enteric fever were notified to the Medical Officer of Health last week—one Indian and four Chinese. Two were imported cases. There were also two cases of paratyphoid—one British, and one Indian.

There will be a Musical, at the Helena May Institute, to-morrow (Thursday), November 29th, at 5.30 p.m., for Members and their friends. Tickets, to be obtained in advance from the Secretary, 50 cents each.—ADVT.

His Excellency the Governor has invited the following, to meet Dame Adelaide Anderson, at lunch at Government House on Wednesday, November 28th: Hon. Sir Claud and Lady Severn, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax, and Sir William and Lady Druryate.

Mr. A. G. Stephen, Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has returned to the Colony from Shanghai, whither he went to meet Mrs. Stephen on her return from England. Mrs. Stephen, who is accompanied by one of the daughters of Sir Charles Addis, will come to Hongkong later.

The police made a seizure of 900 taels of raw opium in Mongkoktsui on Monday, from one of three cases which appeared to contain dried fish. At the time of the seizure, the cases were being wheeled along San Chun Street on a truck. A *faki* was arrested in connection with the affair and yesterday he was brought before a Magistrate. The hearing was deferred until this morning.

On Saturday, December 1st, His Excellency the Governor will be present at the Boxing Tournament at the Theatre Royal. During the course of the evening His Excellency will present to their Commanding Officer, the trophy which is being presented to the King's Regiment by the Boxing Association, as a mark of the appreciation of the support of this Battalion during its tour of duty in the Colony.

His Excellency, the American Ambassador to Peking (Mr. J. G. Schurman), passed through Hongkong on the French Mail steamer *Portchar*, on Monday en route to Indo-China where he will combine business with pleasure. Mr. Schurman, who is accompanied by his wife, intends visiting Angkor, Haiphong, and Nanoi, and from there they will proceed into Yunnan where they hope to spend the Christmas. On his return to Hongkong Mr. Schurman hopes to spend some little time in this port.

The French cruiser, *Jules Ferry*, is due to arrive here to-morrow with Admiral Frochet on board. Admiral Frochet has recently arrived in the Far East to take charge of the French China fleet. He is said to be the youngest Admiral in the French Navy. In this connection the French cruiser *Albatros* has already arrived in harbour, whilst the French gunboat *Talisman* is also expected to be in harbour before the arrival of the flagship. After visiting Hongkong, the flagship is to proceed to Shanghai, whilst the *Colmar* will proceed south to Saigon.

For Mr. Harry Ore's piano recital at the Theatre Royal on Monday next a programme has been prepared which should appeal to all music lovers by reason of its interesting variety. The programme is in three parts. In the second Mr. Ore plays some of his own compositions, and in the third part is a fantasia by Mr. Temple Bevan and also two songs by the same composer which Mr. Matheson will sing. Mrs. R. Sanger will sing "Psyche" (Paladino) and "Je t'aime" (Greig). In the pieces for two pianos Mr. Ore will have the assistance of Mrs. H. Bonenfant.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

FRENCH MISSIONARIES FIRED ON.

COMPLAINT LODGED WITH CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

PEKING, November 27th.

The vernacular newspapers report that the French Legation has complained to the Watachiaopu that a party of French missionaries who were travelling from Paoching to Changsha recently were fired on by Chinese soldiers, several being wounded.

ANTHRAX IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, November 26th.

A considerable number of Filipinos have died from anthrax. More than seven thousand working animals died within a month. Troops are endeavouring to check the spread to South Luzon from Pampanga and Bulacan.

STEAMER WRECKED IN TYPHOON.

MANILA, November 27th.

The inter-island steamer *Charruca* was wrecked in the last typhoon. Three of the crew were drowned. The vessel was ripped open on the rocks and may possibly be salvaged.

MOROS LYNCHED BY CHRISTIANS.

MANILA, November 27th.

Three Moros at Brookpoint, Palawan, were lynched by Christians following rumours of an impending massacre.

FATAL FLOODS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, November 27th.

Many people have been drowned in storm floods at Cagayan and Isabela. Hundreds of animals have perished.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN"]

LOYAL NORTH LANCES AT TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN, November 25th.

The First Loyal North Lancers, have arrived. Guards-of-honour from all the foreign contingents in Tientsin, as well as Chinese troops, and practically the whole of the foreign community turned out to give the first white British Regiment in North China since the war an unprecedented welcome.

PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS DIPLOMATS.

PEKING, November 26th.

President Tiao Kuo entertained the diplomats to luncheon, a performance by Mei Fang-lung, following.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

PEKING, November 26th.

Huang Fu, Minister of Education, held a conference with the chiefs of his department on Saturday, with the result that the two months' walk-out on the part of the staff will end to-day, when the staff will resume duty.

RAILWAY PROTECTION BUREAU.

PEKING, November 26th.

Mr. Ling-chia, Tull of Ashur, has telegraphed to the Cabinet endorsing the establishment of the Railway Protection Bureau, adding that he is sending General Tien Chin-chang to Peking in order to secure the co-ordination of the work of the Bureau.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOME ELECTION CAMPAIGN

VARIOUS PARTY ARGUMENTS.

SOCIAL REFORMS

LONDON, November 26th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Newcastle, said the Liberals intended to build the foundations of social reforms they had previously laid. For example, the development of national insurance, provision for widows and orphans, housing problem and an increase in the unemployment allowance.

LABOUR WILL FAIL

Lord Birkenhead, at Aberavon, predicted that the Labour Party would fail in the present election and thereafter nothing would be heard from the Labour platform of a capital levy.

ELECTION WILL RESULT IN STALE MATE.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, at Derby, said he believed the election would result in a stale mate and he declared that protection had already been killed.

"CONSERVATIVE PROPOSALS SHROUDED IN MYSTERY."

Mr. Churchill, at Leicester, declared that Mr. Baldwin had carefully shrouded his proposals in mystery, so that Lord Derby could run about Laneshire saying that Protection was only a temporary need, while the Premier could say elsewhere that we should want it in the remote future.

MONOPOLIES WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

Mr. Baldwin, at Bristol, asserted that if unfair English monopolies were caused by Protection, these could be dealt with later. No steps would be taken without consulting the industries concerned as to whether raw materials should enter free or whether the manufacturers would be entitled to a drawback.

EARLIER CABLES.

SURPRISING AND DRAMATIC NOMINATIONS.

LONDON, November 26th.

To-day's nominations led to some surprises. For example, the Labour nominee at Bridgwater withdrew at the last moment leaving Sir R. A. Sanders a straight fight with the Liberal. In the Abbey division of Westminster, Dr. Fincaane, Liberal, retired leaving General J. S. Nicholson unopposed. Chelsea produced a Liberal candidate at the last moment making a three-cornered fight for the Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare. Mr. Ramsey MacDonald now has a straight fight with a Conservative at Aberavon, the Liberal nominee retiring at the eleventh hour. Two unexpected candidates have appeared at Birmingham, one being a Liberal against Sir Francis Lowe, in Edgbaston; and the second a Labourite against Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, in the Erdington division. The woman journalist, Mrs. Penny, provided a surprise at Berwick by being nominated as the Labour candidate against Mrs. Philipson ("Mabel Russell"). The Labour split at Paisley is unhealed and thus Mr. Asquith will have three opponents, a Labourite, a Co-operative and a Conservative. The most dramatic nomination was that of the Conservative, Major Braithwaite, who arrived at Pontefract from America three seconds before the closing time.

FIFTY UNOPPOSED CANDIDATES.

The total unopposed returns are fifty, comprising thirty-five Conservatives, eleven Liberals, three Labour and one Nationalist.

LONDON, November 26th.

Excluding Oxford and the Welsh Universities, which nominate to-morrow, the following totals have been nominated:

Conservatives	529.
Liberals	454.
Labour	434.
Conservative Free Traders	7.
Independents	16.

The Independents include three Nationalists, two Communists, one Prohibitionist and one Sinn Féiner.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING. AMERICAN-CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, November 26th.

At the American-Canadian Liquor Smuggling Conference which is to be held at Ottawa on November 27th the United States will propose that Canada shall prohibit the departure of ships with cargoes of liquor to the United States; that searching and seizure of vessels engaged in smuggling on the Great Lakes be authorized, and that a treaty or arrangement be made for the extradition of persons accused of violating the United States liquor laws.

The American proposals also include a request that the Canadian Authorities shall refuse clearance to ships under 250 tons with liquor cargoes, regardless of their professed destination, and measures to prevent land smuggling, including official reports of all shipments of liquor by motor-cars and aeroplanes.

EARLIER CABLES.

LEGALITY STILL IN DOUBT.

LONDON, November 26th.

The Foreign Office hitherto has no news of the American captures of British ships, but it is pointed out there have been cases in the past where British registries proved fraudulent. Negotiations with regard to the twelve-mile limit are still proceeding at Washington.

New York, November 26th.

Interesting differences arose between the Treasury and the State Department in connection with the seizure of the *Tumako*. The former contended that the capture was made under the new Anglo-American agreement, the principle of which has been accepted by both Governments, but the State Department announced that this case was untenable and the schooner would be released unless seizures were justifiable on other grounds. The Treasury subsequently decided to proceed with the case on the charge of illegal landing of liquor by small boats.

RUHR RIOTING.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

COLOGNE, November 26th.

Four rioters were killed and twenty-two injured at Gelsenkirchen in collisions arising from the looting of 150 shops. Three were killed and many wounded at Rotterdam. Looting has also occurred at a number of other Ruhr towns. Several anti-Separatists were killed in a collision with Separatists at Buren.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, November 26th.

Mr. Lloyd George had a great reception at Waverley Station, Edinburgh, en route to Newcastle from Glasgow. Addressing a huge crowd from a lorry on the platform, he said that the contest was the most momentous for many years. The life of the country depended on the issue. Referring to Mr. Baldwin's statement that he was confident the people would win, Mr. Lloyd George declared that Mr. Baldwin really hoped the people would be beaten by triangular contests. Whatever happened in the election there would be a majority of millions against Mr. Baldwin's ill-conceived, hasty and dangerous proposal.

A PUBLIC RE-UNION.

Sir Walter Runciman, who has hitherto been at political variance with the ex-Premier, presided over Mr. Lloyd George's meeting at Newcastle. "After a speech of welcome Sir Walter Runciman said he wanted to shake hands publicly with Mr. Lloyd George. Both rose and clasped hands amid cheers."

"FREE TRADE WON THE WAR."

Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech, said that the heart had been taken out of the party by distressing family rows. Hundreds of thousands voted Labour at the last election out of sheer despair, but now the Liberals were reunited they were going to have an effect on the country's destinies unprecedented in the Party's history. The only good thing in the Labour programme was borrowed from the Liberals, whose gigantic policy would completely revolutionize the conditions of the people. After expatiating on the evils of protection he concluded by dramatically asserting that free trade won the war.

LATEST CABLES.

NAVAL WORLD CRUISE. SPECIAL SQUADRON LEAVES DEVONPORT.

LONDON, November 27th.

The special service Naval squadron left Devonport this morning on the world cruise.

The Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir F. Field, received a farewell message, H.M. the King wishing the squadron a happy and successful voyage and a safe return.

The squadron will proceed round Africa, thence to Ceylon. The light cruisers will reach Penang on February 4th and stay four days, while the battle cruisers will arrive at Port Swettenham on February 5th and stay for a similar period. The whole squadron will arrive at Singapore on February 10th and stay eight days, after which it will go to Australia, Fiji, Western Canada and San Francisco, where it will arrive on July 7th. It will remain there for four days. The light cruisers will then visit the principal South America ports, while the battle cruisers will go through the Panama Canal and visit the West Indies and Eastern Canada. The squadron will reach Home ports on September 28th.

CABINET MAKING IN GERMANY.

NON-PARTY CABINET IMPRACTICABLE.

BERLIN, November 26th.

Herr Albert has abandoned his attempt at Cabinet making. This is owing to the fact that all Parties in the Reichstag are opposing a non-Party Cabinet. In the meanwhile, at the instigation of the German Nationalist and Bourgeois Parties negotiations are proceeding with regard to the possibility of forming a Bourgeois Cabinet, composed of representatives of the German Nationals, Centrists and German People's Party which would have to reckon with the opposition of the Socialists and Communists, and, at most, the neutrality of the Democrats.

While the Centrists will make collaboration on their part conditional on the Government governing constitutionally and the Treaty of Versailles being regarded as binding, Herr Jägers, who was Minister of the Interior in the Stresemann Cabinet, will be a candidate for the Chancellorship if such a Cabinet be formed.

EARLIER CABLES.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY. GERMAN GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK SEIZED.

BRUSSELS, November 26th.

The German Government not having satisfactorily replied to the ultimatum requiring payment of one and a quarter million francs fine, and compensation, in respect of Lieut. Graff, the Belgian Government has seized the rolling stock about to be delivered to the German Government by the factories at Duisburg and Hamm, and also placed an embargo on the Wharfedale railway carriages and wagons. The seized material will be sold until the total fine be paid off.

JUMP IN PRICE OF SUGAR.

LONDON, November 26th.

Owing to scarcity, the price of Clyde crushed sugar is advancing daily. It rose a shilling a hundredweight to-day, making an advance of between five and six pounds sterling per ton in the last few weeks. No reduction is expected until the Cuban crop arrives in February.

BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

BUGLER LAKE OUTPOINTED.

LONDON, November 26th.

At the National Sporting Club, in a twenty-rounds contest for the Bantamweight Championship of Europe and Britain, Johnny Brown, of St. Georges, outpointed Bugler Lake, the holder.

Lake, who weighed 8st. 4lbs., against Brown's 8st. 5lbs., was favourite at the start. Brown won the first round, but then the Bugler began to forge ahead and led on points at the half-way stage. In the fourteenth round, Lake floored Brown and near the end of the round shook him with a left and right. In the last four rounds, however, Brown attacked fiercely and had the better of matters. He won by a narrow margin.

OUR MALE VOICE CHOIR.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The concert given by the Hongkong Male Voice Choir at the Cathedral Hall last night was a decided success. The hall was comfortably filled, the singing by the choir and soloists was very enjoyable and the audience showed appreciation by unstinted applause.

The choir, consisting of 21 voices, was conducted by Mr. Stanley Collett, the organist at Union Church, and the sympathetic renditions of the concerted items on the programme, reflect great credit on both choir and choir-master. The subdued effects obtained by the choir were good. This was specially noticeable in the pieces, "O Peaceful Night" and "Soldier Rest," the latter being their best effort. The other pieces were also well-rendered though the effects gained in all the forte and double forte passages inclined a little to coarseness.

To add variety to the programme there were three lady artists and one gentleman. Two of the ladies—Mrs. Clements and Mrs. Mathieson—sang solos and Mrs. Aubrey rendered violin solos. Both Mrs. Clements and Mrs. Mathieson were in good voice, especially the former. Mrs. Clements' rendition of that fine old song "The Valley of Laughter" was the signal for much applause. Her rich, full soprano voice was entirely suited to the song. Mrs. Clements was later in the evening heard to even better advantage in "Bird Songs," the audience demanding an encore. Mrs. Clements obliged with "Just a Wearying for You." Mrs. Mathieson's songs, "A Roundel of Rest" and "Fair House of Joy," were also very well rendered. But one cannot close this notice without a brief reference to the violin solos by Mrs. Aubrey. Her renditions of "La Cygne," "Serenade" and "Canto amoroso" were very sweet and fully deserved the praise she was accorded. Mr. I. A. Zolensky—who is well-known in the Colony for his humorous interpretations of Chinese life—completed a very excellent programme with two turns which were bright and amusing.

The following are the members of the choir who took part in the concert:—Messrs. Best, Annis, Coter, King, McLean, Bruce, Eng-Com, Hocken, Moore, Gill, Bersey, Brightman, Hodges, Jefford, Paul, Reby, Brookshaw, Smith, Hake, Haggard, Weston, Rundle and Penny.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT SEA.

EXPERIENCES OF ATLANTIC LINERS' CAPTAINS.

A remarkable story of earthquake shocks felt in Mid-Atlantic, and the impression of them being immediately confirmed by an exchange of wireless messages between vessels seventy miles apart, was recently reported by Captain C. H. Stott, master of one of the principal vessels of Manchester Liners, Ltd., the steamship *Manchester*.

Captain Stott's inference when his vessel felt the first of four shocks was that he had struck submerged wreckage. This theory, however, had to be altered in view of the fact that other shocks followed at intervals, and he began to receive messages from another steamship on the North Atlantic service, *Lady Brenda*, whose skipper, Captain Young, reported a similar experience.

Captain Stott's story as reported to Godlee Observatory, Manchester, was as follows:—During the voyage from Halifax, N.S., to Manchester, I felt four earthquake vibrations or shocks. On September 30th at 1:20 (Greenwich mean time) the vessel began to vibrate from stem to stern. This lasted twenty seconds. Thinking we had struck submerged wreckage, I was just on the point of stopping the vessel when she began to vibrate again, more heavily. This shock lasted about thirty seconds.

"A little to the north of our position there are three peaks rising up out of the bed of the ocean."

"While working out position to send out by wireless, I received this message from *s.s. Lady Brenda* (120 Greenwich mean time), latitude 52.10 north; longitude 33.80 West.—'Fear struck submerged wreck.' Signed, Young, master, *Lady Brenda*."

"I sent out a message: 1:20 Greenwich, latitude 52.42 north, longitude 35.05 west. Felt two severe shocks, causing ship to vibrate heavily. I think must be earthquake shocks."

"I received another message from *Lady Brenda* almost immediately, saying: 'Felt two distinct shocks. Vessel vibrating heavily for periods of thirty and ten seconds respectively. Shocks resembled contact submerged wreckage. Must have been earthquakes, as ships in vicinity report similar experience. Signed, Young'."

"At 2:07 Greenwich time, a further shock was felt by *Manchester* Brigade, but not by *Lady Brenda*. Then, at 11:15 Greenwich, latitude 53.28 north; longitude 31.53 west, a final shock, lasting ten seconds, was experienced by *Manchester* Brigade. The depth of the soundings round the three peaks at sea bed is from 2,200 fathoms to 1,300 fathoms."

"The theory of Mr. W. C. Jenkins, of Godlee Observatory, is that the peaks referred to were in volcanic activity at the time of the shocks."

ORGANIZED CHRISTIANITY. IS IT A FAILURE?

It has frequently been stated in recent times that the Christian Church has lost its influence. The critics point to the apparent failure of Christianity to prevent the Great War; to the craze for frivolous amusement; to the increasing demand for Sunday games, and to the neglect of public worship.

Great Thoughts has started a symposium on the subject, beginning with a reply by the Rev. John Clifford, D.D., whose death at the venerable age of 88 was reported a few days ago by Reuter. Dr. Clifford at the age of 12 was in a Nottingham lace factory, but became one of the foremost preachers in London, over a period of nearly fifty years. The announcement of his death this week lends a peculiar interest to the following article:—

During the war, many persons, not remarkable for clear and reasoned thought, have freely asserted that organized Christianity has failed.

It is not surprising. The same poignant lament has been rending the air concerning all our institutions. The Home has failed, and divorce has crowded our newspapers. Business has failed, and is only slowly finding its feet again. Agriculture is failing more and more; and statesmen have been wandering in utter bewilderment to extricate organized government from the morass into which the war has driven it. The ships of State are even yet fog-bound, and all they can do is to blow their horns to indicate their whereabouts in the darkness. Nothing escapes. Chaos is in the saddle and rides mankind. As Wordsworth said of the people of these isles in the days of the Napoleonic wars, the air was infected with despair, and the first need was to create confidence and inspire resolution; so we can only judge rightly of our institutions as we get rid of our pessimism, see the fact steadily and see them whole. Let us therefore be set down clearly and at the outset that no strange thing has happened to us because our fellow-countrymen have been driven to say that organized Christianity has failed.

AN OLD CRY.

But the accusation of failure was launched against organized religion long before 1914. Certainly. It was, as I remember, a common saying fifty years ago. Conferences on the subject were held and enquiries directed as to its causes. A book, which secured a wide circulation, on "Organized Christianity," generated doubts in many minds and called forth pungent replies. It is not a new charge in any sense. The only new fact is, that in a grave crisis of the world's life, the churches could do nothing to prevent war from breaking out, or to stop it when it had started, or to obtain a swift, sure, well-grounded and abiding peace when it was over. Hence the parrot cry has not only been repeated; but repeated with a thousandfold energy and passion.

But it is only fair to fact to remember that organized Christianity in this country took its place on the side of humanity, national righteousness, and the self-government of peoples—objects regarded by the Churches in the main, as the sacrifice of human life in continuous and complete service, and even up to the point of death. That counts for something against the alleged incapacity of the Church. If it could not guide the nation to peace, it could and did help in its time of utter need, and secure for it the continued enjoyment of the rights of freedom, justice and self-rule, won at prodigious cost by our fathers.

Still, it is not enough to defend the Churches against one specific charge; it is necessary to take a wider survey and to treat it as having a more comprehensive scope. Organized Christianity is old. Its roots strike deep into the past. Its operations cover the centuries, and the variety of its forms may be said to be without number. It is life, and life organizes itself in ever varying ways. Its "constants," its facts, its forces, its ideas, its principles are few; but their expression, their manifestation as active energies in human affairs vary with the different ages, countries, situations, needs and aspirations of the life of humanity. "The old order changes," giving place to new; but "God," the one Eternal God and Saviour of mankind, "fulfills Himself in many ways." The changes are many and great. In one organism Christianity is aggressive, eager, impetuous, adventurous, ever pressing towards the new; in others it is traditional, yoked to the past, timid, static and even reactionary, without initiative, and without joy. Here you see it as organized caste, rigidly bound by customs and rules; in others it is free, individual, passionately devoted to liberty, and impatient of outside control.

THE BROAD OUTLOOK.

Now this variety of manifestation of the one life, the life of Christ in the different groups of His disciples demands that we should adopt the sage advice of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and "keep our views of men and of things extensive." We must not judge organized Christianity by one or two specimens which may chance to "win our attention." A sane judgment will be based on a wide and comprehensive examination of facts. We are in danger of reading "the mind of Christ" as it speaks through one or two types of Church. A broad outlook is necessary. The diversity of human need has to be reckoned with. One ministry will mediate truth where another cannot. Paul does not find the same success in Athens that gladdens him in Corinth. Jesus cannot do His "mighty works" in an alien atmosphere.

Nor is it fair to judge the Churches by one phase of their experience and manifestation, any more than it is just to assess the values of the life of Nature from one garden or from a wilderness. Some men argue that the Churches are failing to-day because what is called Public Worship does not cast the same spell over the people as it did seventy years ago; but remember the churches of those days had far fewer activities, did not do the same shepherding of the lost, or exercise the same watchfulness over the young. Many of them had little more than their Sunday Schools and morning and evening Sabbath worship. Now the Churches are at work all the week. They fight the Drink Trade. They drill in first aid. They train their brigades, and in a hundred ways contribute to the welfare of the society in which they are placed.

No doubt the great organizations founded in the Christian name have lacked adventure—that adventurousness which saved the soul of the first Church alive, and saved the world well and alas, the larger the organization the more invertebrate the timidity. It is the habit of huge organisms to move slowly. Their very weight is against them; and it has often been necessary to break the mass into small groups in order to get things done. It was thus Jesus Himself broke off from the Hebrew Church laden with its centuries of tradition and reduced to mental and spiritual stagnation, and founded that little group of disciples which through His presence and leadership conquered the world.

THE ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION.

Institutional Christianity has often failed, as have all other institutional claimants to the ruling of life. Nor is it questioned that in many ways some of the churches still offend. They have repressed where they should have developed, wounded where their mission was to heal, persecuted where they should have been the champions of liberty, accepted State control and patronage, where they should have refused both, fought about philosophical subtleties instead of emphasizing the central facts and truths of the evangel, and hindered where they were bound by all their principles and ideals to help forward great causes; but yet it is demonstrable by a thousand indubitable facts that organized Christianity has been the regeneration of humanity, that its advocates have led in the intellectual and moral life of mankind, and that the best elements of our advancing civilization have been and are due to communities of Christian men and women.

"The healing of the world is in its nameless saints," through literature, through missions, through campaigns against slavery and vice, against prostitution and inhumanity in its myriad forms, the churches have led by their forward looking members the life of man to loftier heights of spiritual heroism and service. Of many items of evidence, I will only cite the testimony of Dr. Ernest Barker, Principal of King's College, London, who says:—

"Nonconformity had its deep roots in English fibre and had given to the English character some very remarkable qualities. He did not know anything that had influenced the English people more than English Nonconformity. It had been the basis of that attitude towards the state which had said, 'Thou art not absolute. There are things which are greater than those. It had been the basis of that political liberty which had been so striking a feature of our institutions. Montesquieu, in his *L'Esprit des Loix*, traced the liberty of the English constitution to the virtues of the English climate. But for his own part he thought of Robert Browne and Barrow, and of the quiet, God-fearing men who followed them at the end of the sixteenth century, and who, drawing others to them of like mind, established that which was in many ways the greatest contribution made by the English genius in the course of its long history."

Nor must it be forgotten that the ideal organized form of Christianity has yet to be realized. It doth not yet appear; but it will. It is like Nature in process of evolution. The perfect form of the group life of the disciples of Christ is on its way. The accretions of ages are being slipped off and left aside. The Church that is "without spot or wrinkle or any such thing" is in process of development. "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain" "for the manifestation of the sons of God." Not then as though the Churches had attained, or were already perfect; but this one thing they do, "they follow after," assured by the widespread and marvellous successes of the past and of the present, "they follow after," in the hope of apprehending that for which they are created by the great Master Builder—Jesus Christ.

Two Danish engineers, Axel Petersen and Arnold Poulsen, claim to have solved the problem of synchronising speech and song with the action of speakers, and singers appearing in a film.

A despatch from Sydney announces that British firms submitting tenders for the Sydney Harbour Bridge will be given a 10 per cent. preference. The date up to which tenders may be submitted has been extended to January 16th.

Speaking at the christening of America's first dirigible of the rigid-Zeppelin type, Mr. Doolittle, now named the Shenandoah, declared that they were "determined that they would keep not only ahead but ahead of all other nations in the world in the development of this latest and perhaps most terrible weapon of war."

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THE FEMININE AGE.
NOVELS AND PLAYS.

Mr. St. John Ervine, the novelist and dramatist, was the guest of honour at the usual house dinner of the Authors' Club, 2, Whitehall-court, on Oct. 22nd, and gave an interesting address on "Novels and Plays."

Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, who presided, said that his guest had many claims upon their hospitality and recognition. He was a triple crown—(hear, hear)—and those various qualifications obviously fitted him beyond most other men for the subject upon which he was to address them. He was outspoken, fair, and enthusiastic. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. St. John Ervine, after returning thanks for the cordiality of the welcome extended to him, in reply expressed the view that we were half-way through the transition period of the novel and the play. All transition periods, he said, were vague and indeterminate, and more notable for mess than for order, but this transition period was particularly vague and messy because the normal disorder had been increased by the confusion of the war. The transition was from the Masculine to the Feminine. There might be another transition, when this was completed, from the Feminine to the Neuter. Mr. Bernard Shaw, indeed, had lately produced a play in five serial instalments, in which the Neuter Period was shown in full swing. There would then be neither novel nor play, nor poem nor picture nor music, nor anything but pure thought. All Utopians, of course, saw the future world as a place entirely inhabited by reproductions of themselves, and no doubt in a world populated by Bernard Shaw's whirlpools of pure intelligence would be very popular, but since the only interesting world known to mankind was one in which there was the greatest diversity of persons, he thought that Mr. Shaw's Heaven was likely to be a dreary institution. (Laughter.)

It was interesting to note that the great days of drama were strictly masculine. Not only were the plays written and performed by men, but the women were either admitted to the theatre at all or only permitted to enter it in a fugitive manner and strictly on the understanding that they were not respectable. (Laughter.) When the Greek tragedies were performed in the temple of Dionysus, the spectators were men. There were very few women in the audience of the London theatres when Shakespeare's plays were first performed, and none at all on the stage, nor were there many women in the theatre when Moliere was alive. In England, women did not begin to write for the theatre until the Restoration dramatists had done their worst for it, and then Mrs. Aphra Behn determined to let them see that she could outdo them in every respect. Since the time of Mrs. Behn the feminisation of the theatre had steadily proceeded from bad to worse until to-day it was in the flapper state. What the future held for it he could not imagine, but clearly the time in the theatre was being called by women, and chiefly by young women, whose taste so far had been for light stuff rather than for the solid material which was demanded in the Masculine Age. The most notable distinction between the Masculine Age and the Feminine Age, so far as the theatre was concerned, was that tragedy was the sign of a manly people and comedy the sign of a womanly people. All great races, at their greatest, delighted in tragedy. Three great tragedians to one comedian had survived from the Greeks—Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides in tragedy, and Aristophanes in comedy. Tragic drama was more conspicuous among the Elizabethans than comic drama, and they remembered Shakespeare as the author of "Hamlet," "King Lear," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Othello," rather than as the author of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Twelfth Night," "The Comedy of Errors," and "As You Like It." But the moment a race began to decline in quality, tragedy began to disappear from its stage until, as in the days of the Roman decadence, its place was taken, as Gibbon declares, by "licentious farce, effeminate music, and splendid pageantry."

WOMEN AND THE THEATRE.

It seemed, indeed, as if women, in the theatre at all events, could not contemplate the thought of death with as much fortitude as men, and that because of this, as women became more predominantly the patrons of the play, tragedy was driven away from the stage. One observed this curious feminisation of life in other matters. When boxing matches were exclusively patronised by men they were real boxing matches, not lady-like exhibitions of hysteria. An old-fashioned boxer got himself punched into what was commonly called a jelly before he acknowledged his defeat; but now, when women patronised boxing matches, a pugilist went into a dead faint after receiving a single punch on the jaw and received £4,500 to compensate him. (Laughter.) A sort of hysterical refinement was the keynote of the Feminine Age, and it might very well be that as women entered more and more into competition with men in the creative arts, that the creative arts would perish. The novel and the play would be refined to death, and there would be no more literature and no more drama. Women outnumbered men enormously in the theatre; women, far more than men, read novels. They might in their lifetime discover that plays were performed and novels were published exclusively for women, and that men, deprived of access to the arts of creation, would lose their capacity for creation altogether. On that day civilisation would perish. He declared that this pessimistic outburst was provoked from him by the fact that tragedy was a sign of great spiritual and physical health in a nation, whereas comedy and farce were signs of spiritual and physical sickness. Comedians were invariably melancholy men, and many of them died in lunatic asylums. They had a great contempt for authors. If a comedian were brought to that room and told that the audience was largely composed of authors his contempt would be extraordinary. Comedians' only recreation was that when Sunday came they got out their books of Press cuttings and read them. With time even that appalling thought it was that a race which clung so incessantly for comic entertainments was really a demented race! (Laughter.)

Had they noticed the curious drop in the quality of the popular newspapers since the war as compared with their quality before the war? It was not one paper, it was all the popular papers. In the old days before the war a paper like the *Daily Mail* would publish a couple of column articles, and pretty good articles, too; to-day they published six or four short articles—a variety of snappy articles which to him were unreadable. If they asked newspaper men why they published such stuff they said that the readers of to-day could not concentrate their minds for more than a third of a quarter of a column on one subject, and an article had to be broken up with italics, asterisks, and so on, so that people were humbugged into believing that they were reading three articles when they were really reading one. Then there was the enormous vogue of the picture papers, in which more and more the tendency was to give a picture and one word. They saw the photograph of a young woman entirely unknown to anybody except her immediate relatives, and the only word was "engaged." (Laughter.) The idea was that if they had "engaged to be married," that would put too great a strain on the mind of the reader. (Laughter.)

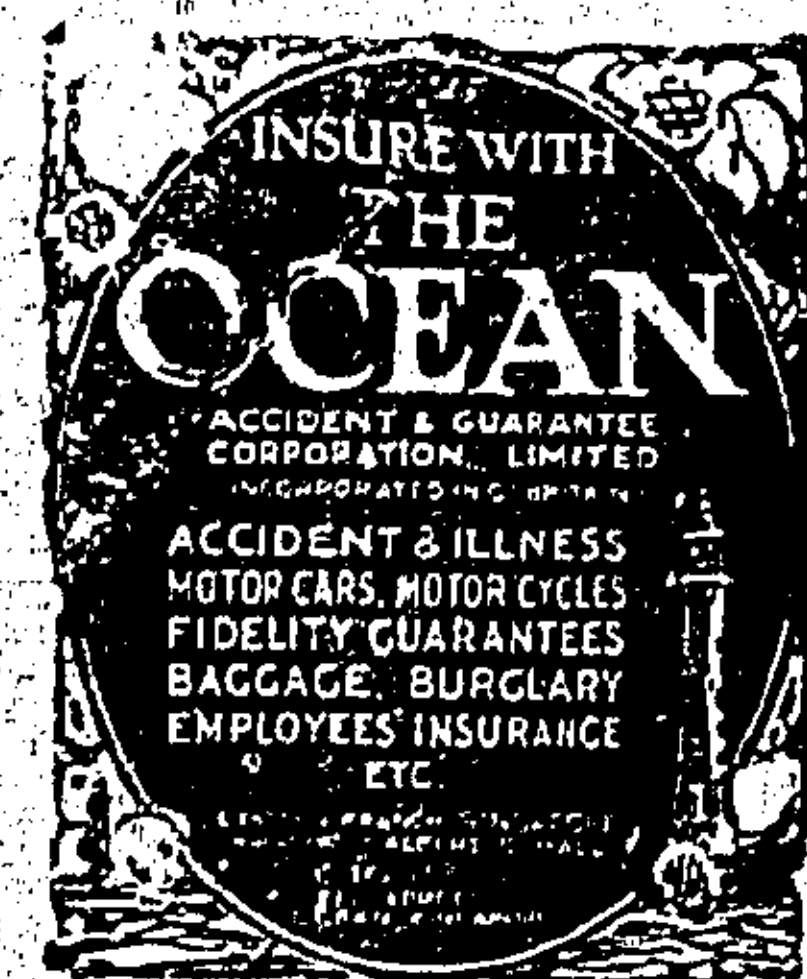
MANIA OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

The war, he concluded, had resulted in an enormous increase of neurosis. The mania for movement had taken possession of young men and women who had grown up to manhood during the violent and distressing and overwrought years of the war, with the result that they spent half the day and most of the night dancing themselves into a state of nervous collapse. (Hear, hear.) It was for these distracted young people that comic entertainments were provided. But not only had the nerves of the race been strained by the war, the mind of the race had been neglected. At the end of fifty-two years of compulsory education they could fairly say that the mass of the population was neither so sturdy in mind nor so stout in body as their ancestors of 300 years ago, the majority of whom could neither read nor write. Quite often during the last few years young men had stated in the courts that they could not read, although they had spent years in expensive elementary schools. What was the cause of this it was hard to say; partly, no doubt, it was due to defective administration of the Education Acts during the war; partly it was due to the fact that life had no use for the education given to these people. But whatever the causes might be, the result was certain. A half-educated or an uneducated, overwrought, and flabby-minded population was unlikely to be of any value whatever to a nation; and unless we could somehow restore the vigour, mentally and physically, of our people we might abandon hope of survival as a race of any importance. (Hear, hear.) The process of making all our institutions thoroughly ladylike might ultimately be good, but at the moment it seemed as if its chief result was to make them hysterical. A race of hysterical women was bad enough, but a race of hysterical men was the very devil. (Laughter.) For his part, he could not help wondering whether it would not have been better for the theatre if the rule that women should not enter it had never been abrogated.

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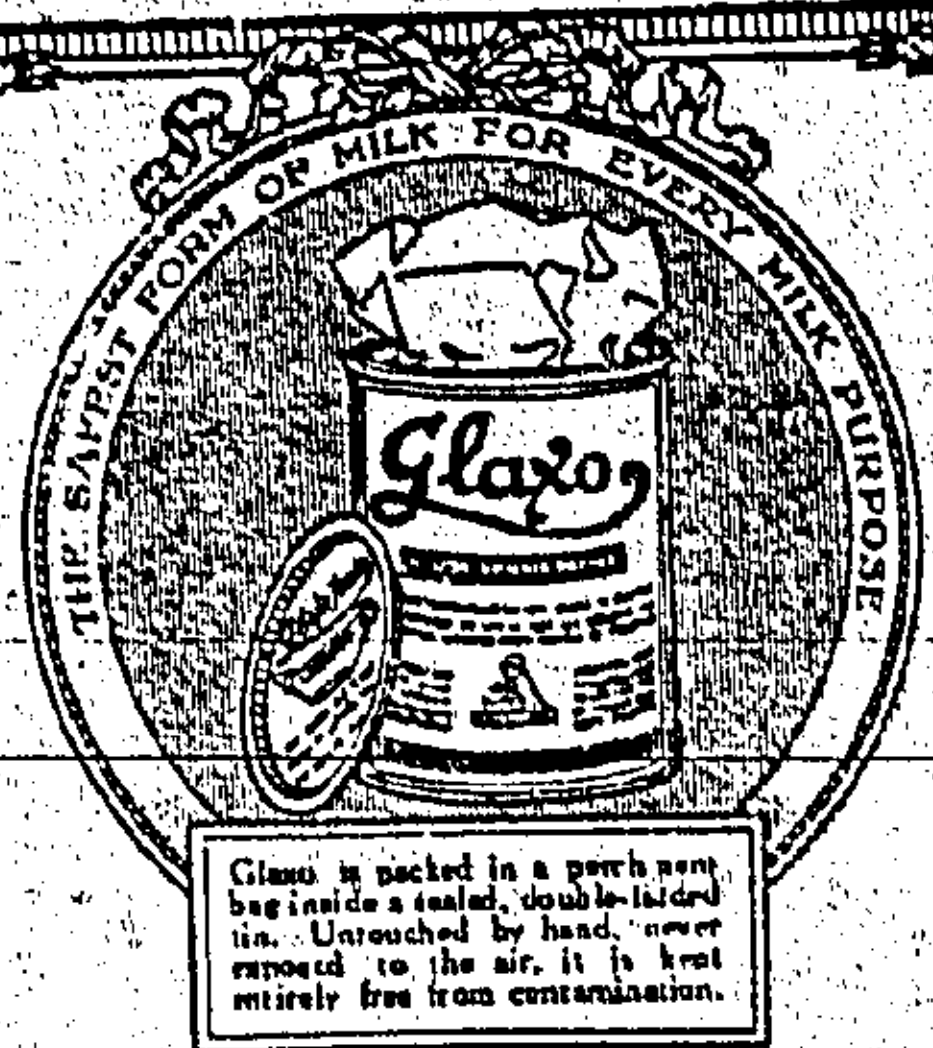
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S.P.	Ton.	From Hongkong (a'out)	Destinations
"KALYAN"	9,118	30th Nov., 12th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PUTIYAN"	8,636	13th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"FYVANYA"	8,062	14th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	15th Dec.	B'way, Mars., Gib., London & Antwerp.

1924.

S.P.	Ton.	From Hongkong (a'out)	Destinations
"KHIVA"	8,097	12th Jan.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.)
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	28th Jan.	do.
"FASHGAR"	8,840	9th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,811	23rd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,088	8th March	do.
"NADDERA"	15,983	22nd March	do.
"KHYBER"	8,014	6th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	19th April	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	3rd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,860	17th May	do.
"KHIVA"	9,097	31st May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

S.P.	Ton.	From Hongkong (a'out)	Destinations
"TANDA"	6,958	6th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,948	23rd Dec.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.P.	Ton.	From Hongkong (a'out)	Destinations
"EASTERN"	4,000	5th Dec.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	do.

For present connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via East Coast (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.P.	Ton.	From Hongkong (a'out)	Destinations
"ORISSA"	5,438	28th Nov., 4 p.m.	Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,948	29th Nov.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,996	30th Nov., 10 a.m.	Shanghai.
"KHIVA"	9,097	2nd Dec., Noon	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	29th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	4th Jan.	Shanghai.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,811	12th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,088	26th Jan.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,996	1st Feb.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets.

Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

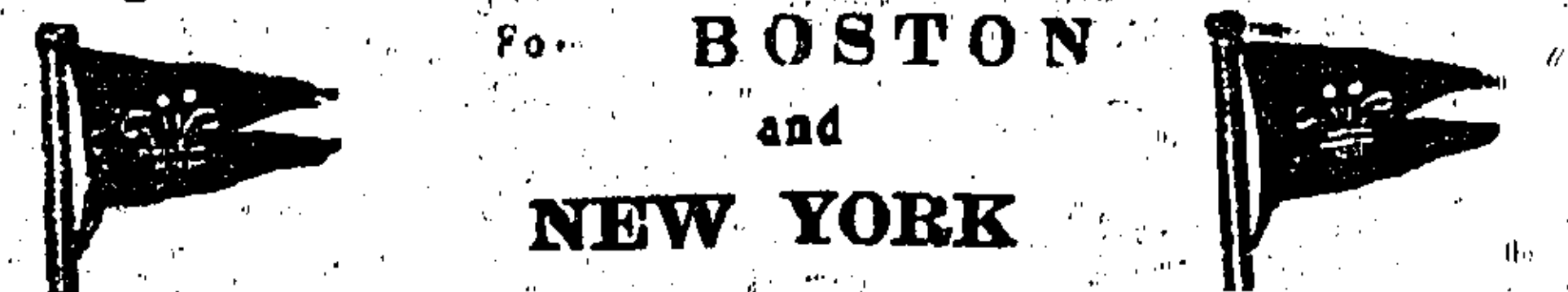
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" ... on 29th November.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

Telephone: Central 3168

Telegrams (Furaprince)

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

54, George's Building

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" ... Monday, 10th Dec.

"RIO DE JANEIRO, SINTO & BUENOS AIRES" ... via Saigon, 30th Nov.

"TACOMA MARU" (Calls at Port Elizabeth) ... Friday, 30th Nov.

"ARGUN MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Wednesday, 5th Dec.

"SHINRYU MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Friday, 7th Dec.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.

"KISHU MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th Dec.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th Jan.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Friday, 30th Nov.

"ALPS MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Dec.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"RAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Dec., 10 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 5th Dec.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"TOYEN MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Dec.

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 4083, 4080, 4090.

K. SHIMA, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 29th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 29th Nov., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 29th Nov., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 1st Dec., D.L.
TSINGTAO	"KUEICHOW"	On 2nd Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"YINGCHOW"	On 2nd Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 2nd Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENYAN"	On 2nd Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SUNNING"	On 4th Dec., D.L.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 4th Dec., 4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 6th Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 6th Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Dec., D.L.
TSINGTAO	"HUICHOW"	On 8th Dec., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Special Saloon accommodation available, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Saturdays (via Swatow and extending to Fook), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bill of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 23.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD., Agents)

CARGO A PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG FOR PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thura, L.A. & Aus. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	2nd December	8th December, Noon

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central No. 23.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

1st "MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 15th Dec.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR

LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Fiume having been re-opened for Traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £66.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

1st "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about end of Nov.

2nd "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about end of Dec.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

1st "FIUME-L" ... sailing on or about Early Dec.

2nd "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about Early Jan.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

1st "UNZINTO" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 1st Dec.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.B. "West Ivan" ... Das Hongkong 28th Nov.

Leave Hongkong 1st Dec.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WHEEL

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERSEAS PORTS.

TO SINGAPORE.

U.S.B. "West Prospect" ... Das Hongkong 28th Nov.

Leave Hongkong 1st Dec.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS, NOT SERVED,

TO MANILA AND P.I. PORTS.

U.S.B. "West Mahwah" ... Das Hongkong 8th Dec.

Leave Hongkong 10th Dec.

For Full Information Apply to

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Phone Central No. 2006.

A. E. FRANKIE,

Acting Res. Agent.

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